

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

How do atomic code uncertainties affect abundance measurements in the intracluster medium?

François Mernier^{1,2,3} | Norbert Werner^{1,4,5} | Kiran Lakhchaura¹ | Jelle de Plaa³ |
Liyi Gu⁶ | Jelle S. Kaastra^{3,7} | Junjie Mao⁸ | Aurora Simionescu^{3,7,9} |
Igone Urdampilleta^{3,7}

¹MTA-Eötvös University Lendület Hot Universe Research Group, Budapest, Hungary

²Institute of Physics, Eötvös University, Budapest, Hungary

³SRON Netherlands Institute for Space Research, Utrecht, The Netherlands

⁴Department of Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic

⁵School of Science, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan

⁶RIKEN High Energy Astrophysics Laboratory, Saitama, Japan

⁷Leiden Observatory, Leiden University, Leiden, The Netherlands

⁸Department of Physics, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK

⁹Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe (WPI), University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Japan

Correspondence

François Mernier, MTA-Eötvös University Lendület Hot Universe Research Group, Pázmány Péter sétány 1/A, Budapest 1117, Hungary.
Email: mernier@caesar.elte.hu

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Abstract

Accurate chemical abundance measurements of X-ray-emitting atmospheres pervading massive galaxies, galaxy groups, and clusters provide essential information on the star formation and chemical enrichment histories of these large-scale structures. Although the collisionally ionized nature of the intracluster medium (ICM) makes these abundance measurements relatively easy, the underlying spectral models can rely on different atomic codes, which brings additional uncertainties on the inferred abundances. Here we provide a simple, yet comprehensive comparison between the codes SPEXACT v3.0.5 (cie model) and AtomDB v3.0.9 (vapec model) in the case of moderate, charged-coupled device-like resolution spectroscopy. We show that in cool plasmas ($kT \lesssim 2$ keV), systematic differences up to $\sim 20\%$ for the Fe abundance and $\sim 45\%$ for the O/Fe, Mg/Fe, Si/Fe, and S/Fe ratios may still occur. Importantly, these discrepancies are also found to be instrument-dependent, at least for the absolute Fe abundance. Future improvements in these two codes will be necessary to better address questions on ICM enrichment.

KEYWORD

atomic data, atomic processes, galaxies: abundances, X-rays: galaxies: clusters

1 | METALS IN THE INTRACLUSTER MEDIUM

Being essentially the building blocks of interstellar molecules, dust, rocky planets, and even life, metals play a fundamental role in shaping the remarkable diversity of our Universe. As opposed to hydrogen and helium, the bulk of which was synthesized a few minutes after the Big Bang, these heavier chemical elements find their origin in stars, and particularly at the end of their lifetimes (for a review, see Nomoto et al. 2013). While α -elements (e.g., O, Ne, Mg) are mainly produced by the explosion of massive stars in the form of core-collapse supernovae (SNcc), heavier metals (e.g., Ca, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ni) mainly originate from Type Ia supernovae (SNIa) after a white dwarf in a binary system burns its carbon in an explosive way (Nomoto & Leung 2018; Thielemann et al. 2018). Intermediate-mass elements (e.g., Si, S, Ar) are produced by SNcc and SNIa in comparable amounts. Finally, lighter metals such as C and N are thought to be produced in low-mass stars during their asymptotic giant branch (AGB) phase (Karakas 2010).

Not only these freshly created metals were able to enrich their immediate surroundings and help forming new stars, but they could also partly escape out of the gravitational well of their host galaxies. In fact, the presence of emission lines in the X-ray spectra of the hot (10^6 – 10^8 K), highly ionized atmospheres surrounding the most massive galaxies and pervading galaxy groups and clusters is the smoking gun evidence that chemical enrichment is at play even within these large-scale structures (Lea et al. 1982; Mitchell et al. 1976). The presence of metals in the intracluster medium (ICM) naturally poses several fundamental questions (for recent reviews, see Biffi et al. 2018a; Mernier et al. 2018a): for example, when (and how) did the ICM get enriched? The key to answer this question resides in the overall evolution of the ICM metallicity with cosmic time. Despite the impressive efforts that have been dedicated to this aspect so far (Ettori et al. 2015; Liu et al. 2018; Mantz et al. 2017; McDonald et al. 2016), the limited collecting area of current X-ray missions (e.g., *XMM-Newton*, *Chandra*, *Suzaku*) poses difficulties in quantifying accurately the chemical evolution of the ICM. Alternatively, and interestingly, remarkable signatures of the past chemical history of *nearby* clusters and groups can be found in the spatial distribution of their metals. The clearest example is arguably the uniform metallicity profile measured towards cluster outskirts (i.e., beyond $\sim 0.5 r_{500}^1$) as an indirect evidence of an *early* enrichment scenario, in which the bulk of metals were ejected outside galaxies and

well mixed in the intergalactic space before clusters started to assemble (Fujita et al. 2008; Urban et al. 2017; Werner et al. 2013). These observations, along with this scenario, are in excellent agreement with cosmological simulations including early feedback from active galactic nuclei (Biffi et al. 2017; Biffi et al. 2018b). Central metal peaks typically seen in nearby cool-core systems also provide valuable information about clusters and groups chemical histories. For instance, the presence of such a peak in both Fe and α -elements strongly suggests that these metals have little to do with the current “red-and-dead” stellar population of the central dominant galaxy (de Plaa et al. 2006; Mernier et al. 2017; Simionescu et al. 2009).

The low density of the ICM (translating into a negligible optical depth) coupled with its collisional ionization equilibrium makes its emission spectra relatively simple to model in terms of density, temperature, and chemical abundances. In particular, even using moderate-resolution spectroscopy instruments, abundances can be measured more precisely in the ICM than in our own Solar System (de Plaa et al. 2007; Mernier et al. 2016b). On paper, these ICM abundance ratios are invaluable because, as witnesses of billions of supernovae explosions, they can be directly compared to SNIa and SNcc yields expected from nucleosynthesis models and thus help to (dis)favor some of them (de Plaa et al. 2007; Mernier et al. 2016a; Simionescu et al. 2019). Whereas this exercise is, in practice, still difficult given the uncertainties related to the nucleosynthesis models themselves (De Grandi & Molendi 2009; Mernier et al. 2016a; Simionescu et al. 2019), a clear picture that recently emerged—notably thanks to the exquisite spectral resolution provided by the *Hitomi* observatory on the Perseus cluster—is that the ICM chemical composition is surprisingly similar to that of our own Solar System (Hitomi Collaboration et al. 2017; Mernier et al. 2018c; Simionescu et al. 2019). One notable exception to this trend is the significantly super-solar N/Fe abundance ratio measured in hot atmospheres of nearby clusters and groups, suggesting that AGB stars do contribute to the central ICM enrichment as well (Mao et al. 2019; Sanders & Fabian 2011; Werner et al. 2006).

2 | ATOMIC CODES AND SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES

In general, precise measurements do not necessarily mean accurate measurements. This is particularly true for the routinely measured abundances which, despite the relatively simple physical properties of the ICM, may be affected by several sources of systematic biases, and hence uncertainties. Among them, one can cite, for example, the potentially complex multi-temperature structure of the

¹By convention, r_{500} delimitates the radius within which the mean cluster gas density reaches 500 times the critical density of the Universe.

TABLE 1 List of the two plasma codes (and associated nomenclatures) considered in this work

Fitting package	Plasma model	Atomic code/tables	Current version	Ref.
SPEX	<code>cie</code>	SPEXACT	3.0.5	Kaastra et al. (1996), Kaastra et al. (2018)
XSPEC	(v) <code>apec</code>	AtomDB	3.0.9	Smith et al. (2001), Foster et al. (2012)

gas, the imperfect calibration of the instrumental response, or even background-related uncertainties (for a detailed list of the well-known systematic uncertainties that may affect the ICM abundances, see Mernier et al. 2018a).

Another (yet no less important) source of systematic uncertainties concerns our current knowledge of the atomic processes that produce the continuum and the emission lines in ICM spectra. For instance, it has been shown that improvements in atomic codes can significantly affect measurements of absolute Fe abundances in groups and ellipticals (Mernier et al. 2018b) and of X/Fe abundance ratios in more massive systems (Mernier et al. 2018c), thereby altering their astrophysical interpretations. Nowadays, most of the ICM abundances reported in the literature rely on two sets of atomic codes/tables² (Table 1).

- SPEXACT (SPEX Atomic Code and Tables), which is a major update of the (now deprecated) `mekal` code (Mewe et al. 1985; Mewe et al. 1986). Since 1995, SPEXACT is available via the `cie` model in the SPEX fitting package (<https://www.sron.nl/astrophysics-spx>) (Kaastra et al. 1996; Kaastra et al. 2018).
- AtomDB, which is a database that has been continuously updated since the first code of Raymond & Smith (1977). It is now implemented as the `apec` model (or the variant `vapec` to model the abundances individually) in the fitting package XSPEC (<https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/xanadu/xspec>) (Foster et al. 2012; Smith et al. 2001).

During their histories, these two codes have evolved independently, as they have used different atomic databases, approximations on the considered radiative processes, and methods for computing spectral models (i.e., calculated “on the spot” for `cie` vs. pre-calculated tables for `apec/vapec`). Since these two codes are not easily comparable as they are implemented in distinct fitting packages, many authors chose to rely on only one model to measure ICM temperatures or abundances. If the statistical errors of these best-fit parameters are small, the results may be affected by the choice of the

code. On a more optimistic side, comparing the results predicted by these two independent codes provides a unique opportunity to first test and then improve our overall understanding of plasma emission processes. In this respect, the very high energy resolution spectrum of the Perseus cluster provided by the SXS instrument onboard *Hitomi* allowed considerable improvements of both SPEXACT and AtomDB (respectively up to v3.0.3 and v3.0.8), thereby making them converge better than their previous versions before the launch of the mission (Hitomi Collaboration et al. 2018). Specifically, for an ICM of moderately hot temperature ($kT \sim 4$ keV), at SXS energy resolution (~ 5 eV) and energy range (~ 2 –10 keV), discrepancies in the absolute abundances of Fe and other elements are now limited to $\sim 16\%$ and less than $\sim 11\%$, respectively.

This relatively good agreement is certainly promising for future missions (e.g., *XRISM*, *Athena*). However, it should be kept in mind that (a) *Hitomi* could not access the Fe-L complex of Perseus, in which the plethora of transitions would have probably revealed more code-related discrepancies to reduce; and (b) even after the expected launch of *XRISM* (~ 2021), the large majority of archival ICM spectra will remain at moderate energy resolution. Therefore, a systematic comparison between the most recent versions of these atomic codes (i.e., SPEXACT v3.0.5 and AtomDB v3.0.9; see Table 1) at charged-coupled device (CCD)-like resolution and within the full energy window of currently flying X-ray observatories (e.g., *XMM-Newton*/EPIC, *Chandra*/ACIS, eROSITA) is necessary to better quantify their expected systematic uncertainties on measured abundances.

3 | SPEXACT VERSUS ATOMDB

In this work, we aim to provide the community with a simple, though comprehensive set of quantified systematic uncertainties between the `cie` (SPEXACT v3.0.5) and the `vapec` (AtomDB v3.0.9) models in terms of temperature, Fe abundance (usually tracing the overall metallicity), and X/Fe abundance ratios, assuming plasmas with various temperatures and chemical properties. Because the abundance reference tables of Anders & Grevesse (1989) are widely used in the literature (and remain the

²In addition to these two codes, although less often used in the literature to fit X-ray spectra, one can also cite CHIANTI (Landi et al. 2013) and Cloudy (Ferland et al. 2017).

default option in XSPEC), we choose to refer to them in this work.

3.1 | Methodology

As a first step, we use SPEX to simulate a series of red-shifted ($z = 0.01$), absorbed ($n_H = 2 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) *cie* plasma models convolved by the *XMM-Newton*/MOS 1 instrumental response. In order to isolate the atomic code effects from other potential sources of systematic uncertainties, we restrict our exercise to the case of single-temperature plasma models with no (instrumental nor astrophysical) background (see also Section 4). The input temperature (kT) and Fe abundance parameters are selected from a grid of various values, spanning, respectively, within 0.5–10 keV and 0.2–1.5 solar. In each model, the abundances of other elements are tied to the input value of the Fe abundance. In order to get the exact count rate predicted by the models at each energy channel, the Poisson noise is set to zero in our simulations.

The second step consists of fitting each of these *cie*-generated spectra with a single-temperature, red-shifted, absorbed *vapec* model. This can be done directly in SPEX by reading the AtomDB tables into the customizable user model via the *pyspextools* (<https://spex-xray.github.io/pyspextools>) module. The fits are performed within the 0.5–10 keV band using C-statistics, and the free parameters of the *vapec* model are the normalization, the temperature, and the O, Mg, Si, S, and Fe abundances. Because they are known to be unresolved or undetectable in CCD-like spectra of low- or high-temperature plasmas (or in both), and hence to be dominated by other sources of uncertainties, the abundances of the other elements (e.g., N, Ne, Ar, Ca) are left tied to Fe. The relative deviations between the *cie* input values of a given parameter and its corresponding *vapec* best-fit value can be then visualized on a grid containing all the initially assumed plasma temperature and Fe abundances (Figure 1). Additional tables including these numbers are provided separately (https://github.com/mernier/SPEX_XSPEC)

3.2 | Results and Discussion

Whereas the top left panel of Figure 1 shows that the *cie* versus *vapec* deviations in temperature are relatively limited ($\lesssim 10$ and $\lesssim 14\%$ only for 0.6 and 0.5 keV plasmas, respectively), it clearly appears that atomic code differences affect chemical abundances in a more significant way.

As shown in the top right panel, the Fe abundance is well recovered by *vapec* ($< 10\%$ discrepancies) for hot plasmas, that is, above ~ 3 keV. Beyond these temperatures, the Fe abundance is probed mainly via its K-shell transitions (~ 6.6 keV), which are now relatively well understood—especially after the data release of the SXS spectrum of Perseus (Hitomi Collaboration et al. 2018). Below these temperatures, however, Fe-L transitions start to take over, and many of them are modeled differently by SPEXACT and AtomDB. Because these lines are not resolved individually by moderate-resolution instruments, the overall spectral shape of the Fe-L complex will appear slightly different from one atomic code to another. Because of the higher count rate of the Fe-L complex, the fits will be highly affected by this energy band. Consequently, slight differences in such spectral shapes may result in significant *cie* versus *vapec* discrepancies. In fact, in intermediate-temperature plasmas (1.3–3 keV), *vapec* systematically underestimates the Fe abundance by 10–20% compared to *cie*. In plasmas below 1.3 keV, these discrepancies are contained between -10% and $+20\%$, with discrete apparent variations between different initial temperatures. In order to explore these abrupt variations, we reprocess *vapec* fits of *cie*-simulated spectra at fixed input Fe abundance (chosen here as 1.5 solar, i.e., where the variations are the highest) with a refined grid of input temperatures. The results, shown in Figure 2 (blue curve), reveal a complex structure of these *cie* versus *vapec* deviations, with a series of smooth peaks and more abrupt drops as a function of the input temperature, thereby explaining the apparent discontinuous pattern seen in Figure 1 (top right).

The four bottom panels of Figure 1 show in a similar way *cie* versus *vapec* deviations for the O/Fe, Mg/Fe, Si/Fe, and S/Fe abundance ratios. A noticeable case is the O/Fe ratio, for which the relative deviations span between $+3\%$ and $+45\%$ with no large dependence on the initial plasma conditions. The three other ratios show a finer temperature-dependent structure, with corresponding deviations ranging within $[-21\%, +42\%]$, $[-40\%, +18\%]$, and $[-80\%, +27\%]$ for the Mg/Fe, Si/Fe, and S/Fe ratios, respectively. The Si/Fe ratio is clearly the most reliable one, as only plasmas cooler than 0.7 keV and hotter than 8 keV have discrepancies beyond $\pm 15\%$. At cool (0.9–1 keV) and intermediate (3–4.5 keV) plasma temperatures, *cie* and *vapec* even match within less than 5% for this ratio.

Another question of interest is whether atomic code uncertainties depend on the considered instrument. To check this possibility, we reprocess our spectral simulations and fits using the *XMM-Newton*/pn instrumental response instead of the MOS 1 one. Although no apparent modification of the output grid pattern is observed

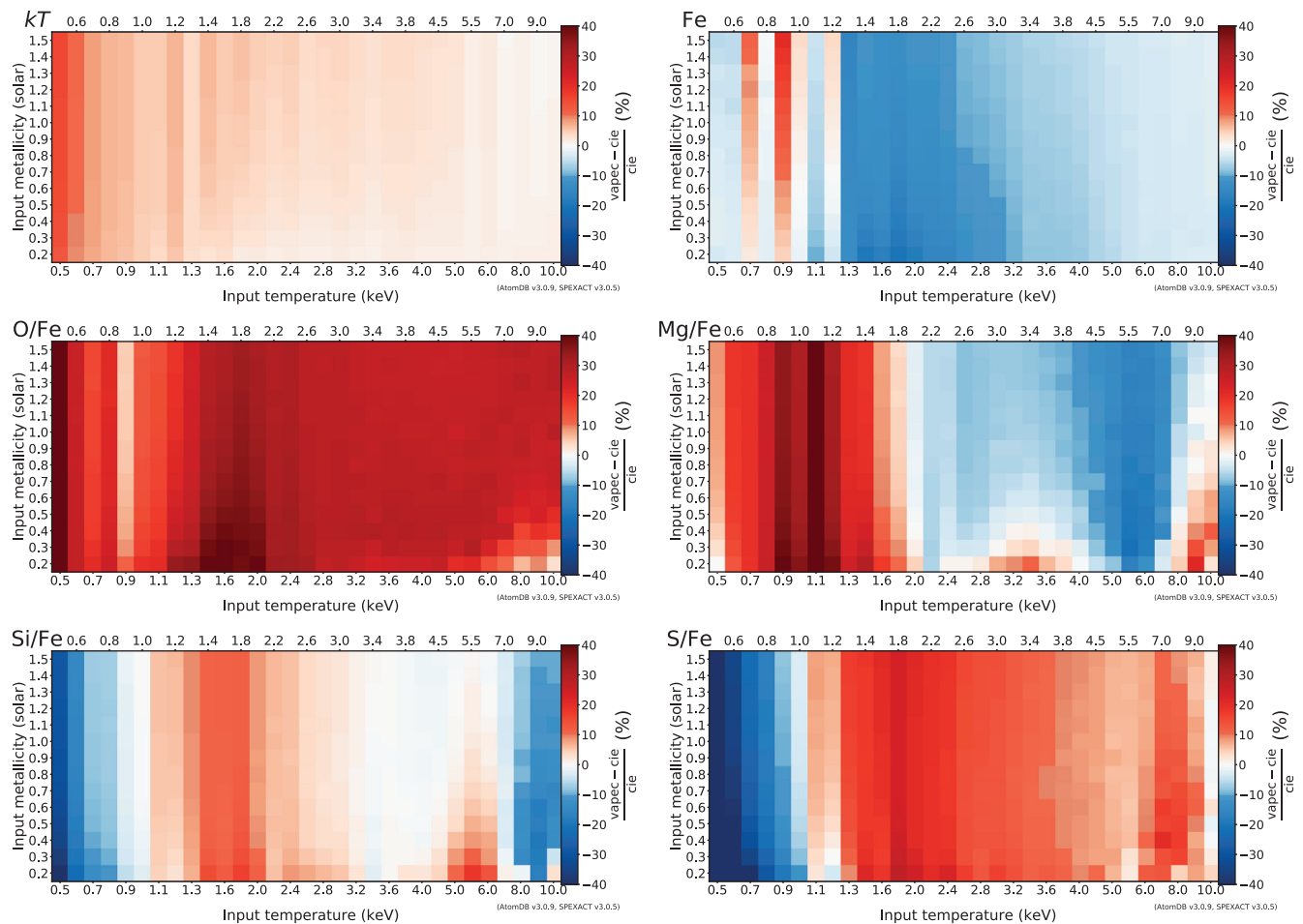


FIGURE 1 Systematic temperature and abundance deviations of the *vapec* (AtomDB v3.0.9) model with respect to the *cie* (SPEXACT v3.0.5) model, for a grid of initial temperatures and metallicities (obtained with *XMM-Newton*/MOS 1 spectra; see text for details). Deviations beyond $\pm 10\%$ are marked with darker colors

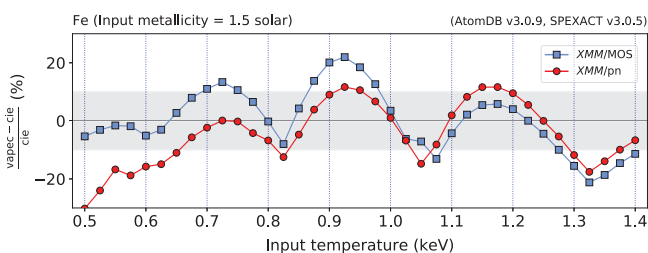


FIGURE 2 Systematic *vapec* versus *cie* Fe deviations, for a finer grid of initial temperatures below 1.4 keV, at fixed input metallicity (1.5 solar). The blue dotted vertical lines refer to the lower grid resolution presented in Figure 1, while the gray area delimitates the $\pm 10\%$ limits

in any of the investigated parameters, we note slight but significant differences in the amplitude of the Fe deviations for cool plasmas. This is further illustrated in Figure 2 (i.e., based on finer grid of input temperatures), where the *cie* vs. *vapec* deviations obtained with pn (red curve) are often clearly distinct from those obtained with MOS

(blue curve). This indicates that atomic code uncertainties not only reflect the intrinsic model-to-model discrepancies but also propagate via their convolution with the instrumental response. In fact, different responses translate into different relative weights of the fit as a function of the energy (as some bands may appear more or less bright, hence with lower or higher error bars, respectively). After instrumental convolution, some parts of the Fe-L complex, containing critical lines that may be not well implemented yet, may be fitted with more or less priority.

Beyond raw measurements, also astrophysical interpretations may be significantly affected by all these code-related uncertainties. For instance, the slope of radial abundance profiles—crucial for inferring the ICM history and metal transport processes—may be code-dependent if the temperature gradient is important (e.g., in cool-core systems). In addition, further uncertainties on the chemical composition of the ICM (and on its relative SNIa/SNcc contribution) are worth considering and quantifying in future work.

4 | FUTURE PROSPECTS

In this work, we have provided a systematic comparison of inferred temperature and abundances between the `cie` (SPEXACT v3.0.5) and the `vapec` (AtomDB v3.0.9) models in the simple case of a single-temperature plasma seen through moderate (i.e., CCD-like) resolution spectroscopy. Despite the outstanding efforts that have been accomplished to greatly improve these two codes and make them converge (especially thanks to the *Hitomi* observations of Perseus; Hitomi Collaboration et al. 2018), abundance measurements still suffer from systematic uncertainties, in particular for cool plasmas (sometimes more than 20 or even 30%). Clearly, uncertainties related to the modeling of Fe-L transitions play a crucial role here, and future improvements of these two codes will certainly help to reduce these uncertainties. For instance, recently updated calculations on Fe-L transitions tend to revise upward the O/Fe ratio in the `cie` model (Gu et al. 2019, not used here), potentially improving its agreement with `vapec`.

Admittedly, the comparison provided in this work is only a first step, and several important questions remain. For instance, how these atomic code uncertainties propagate with other biases that may affect the abundances (e.g., multi-temperature plasma, background uncertainties, etc.) has yet to be determined. In addition, the same exercise could be extended to other instrumental responses (e.g., *Chandra*/ACIS—see also Schellenberger et al. 2015, *XRISM*/Resolve, *Spektr-RG*/eROSITA, *Athena*/X-IFU). Ultimately, comprehensive comparisons between these two codes should be tested on real observations in order to firmly assess potential astrophysical implications and their consequences on our knowledge of the ICM enrichment. This next step is left for future work (Lakhchaura et al., in prep).

Meanwhile, we hope that this basic attempt to quantify up-to-date atomic code uncertainties will be useful to the X-ray plasma community.

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AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY

François Mernier is an astrophysicist having worked at the Eötvös University in Budapest, Hungary (under the MTA Lendület grant) before starting recently an

ESA Research Fellowship at ESTEC (Noordwijk, The Netherlands). He obtained his PhD degree in 2017 at Leiden Observatory and SRON (The Netherlands). His main scientific interests are the chemical enrichment at galactic, galaxy groups and clusters scales, as well as feedback from supermassive black holes on hot, X-ray emitting atmospheres.

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